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IN THIS ISSUE:

COLORADO & DENVER AREA TRENDS..... 2

SUMMARY OF REVISED 1990 LABOR MARKET DATA..... 4

DATA TABLES & CHARTS..... 6

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES/GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....14

FISCAL 1992 ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT RELEASED.....15

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Colorado Trends

Signs of a slowing, but relatively healthy Colorado economy were evident in January. Unemployment was on the rise while employment remained very close to the record level of the prior month. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate rose to 5.2 percent, one-half of a percentage point higher than in December. One year ago, the rate was quite low at 4.7 percent.

The number of unemployed Coloradans reached an estimated 93,300 in January, up 9,400 from December and 12,300 above last year at the same time. The current jobless level is the highest registered since the 98,400 in July last summer.

Data on employment indicated a brighter picture of the State's labor market as the number of working persons was about unchanged from the record high in December. At 1,698,900, total employment was 1,800 lower than in the prior month, but 68,700 or 4.2 percent greater than a year ago.

With the backdrop of a national recession and conflict in the Persian Gulf, some worsening of local labor force conditions was expected sooner or later. The nation's economy started downhill in midsummer, but a strong Colorado economy has postponed any signs of a substantial downturn here. January's labor market numbers, while not all positive, show the State holding up well so far.

Newly updated labor force estimates for Colorado in 1990 show little change from the preliminary data released last month. Annual employment growth was 72,000 while unemployment fell by 11,000. The jobless rate declined nine-tenths of a percentage point to 4.9 percent, the lowest level in eleven years.

Unemployment on a seasonally unadjusted basis normally increases in most areas around the State between December and January. This year, all but five of Colorado's sixty-three counties recorded higher jobless rates for the month.

National labor force conditions continued their downward slide in January. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the nation's jobless rate increased one-tenth of a percentage point to 6.2 percent as unemployment rose 115,000 to 7.7 million. Civilian employment, at 116.9 million, fell 652,000 from December.

Unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment dropped 25,300 in January to 1,529,200. The decline was much less than normal for the

December-January period, however. In fact, only two of the eight major nonfarm industry sectors in the State (transportation and public utilities as well as services) suffered losses that were larger than seasonally expected for the month and they were relatively small. Seasonal strength was most evident in mining, construction and trade. Finance, insurance and real estate (up 100) was the only sector to show an outright gain in jobs during January. Total wage and salary jobs in Colorado numbered 1,478,100 one year earlier.

The largest seasonal dips were experienced by trade (down 8,500) and government (down 8,100). The end of the peak retailing season and the closure of schools for semester break were for the most part responsible.

The remaining sectors losing jobs included mining (down 100), contract construction (down 3,700), manufacturing (down 900), transportation and public utilities (down 1,500) and services (down 2,600).

Uncertainty surrounding the national economy is having an affect on local businesses. Bayly Corp., one of Denver's oldest companies, is going out of business. The 93-year-old apparel manufacturer is liquidating its assets and expects to complete the sell-off by June. Some 100 Denver employees and 20 workers in Fort Collins will lose their jobs. Bayly was hard hit by recent woes besetting retailers across the nation--bankruptcies, sluggish sales, and a worsening economy. In another unwelcome development, Kaiser Electronics of San Jose, California has cancelled plans to build a $20 million plant in Pueblo. The company's president said the pullout from Pueblo was due to the Defense Department's cancellation of the A-12 stealth fighter program and the uncertainty of future procurement of the F-14.

In a more pleasing announcement, Southern Pacific Transportation Co. will relocate about 360 jobs to Denver from Sacramento, California, although the exact timing is uncertain. The operations being transfered to Denver include clerical, electrical and machinist jobs. The move is being made in order to make better use of the company's Denver facilities and more closely link its operations between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in the **DENVER MSA** climbed to 4.8 percent in January, one-half of a percentage point higher than the prior month's 4.3 percent. One year ago the rate was slightly lower at 4.5 percent.

After adjusting for normal seasonal movements, the estimated number of local jobholders increased 3,200 to 871,700. Employment in the Metro Area has surged 36,900 or 3.3 percent over the past twelve months. Meanwhile, unemployment advanced 4,500 to 43,500, up 4,300 over last January's estimate.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 12,100 to 840,800, a gain of 26,900 or 3.3 percent over one year ago. The loss was much smaller than normal for the December-January period as most sectors turned in better than expected performances. Mining, up 100, and finance, insurance, and real estate, up 200 were the only groups adding jobs during the month. The largest payroll reductions were seen in trade, down 4,400. Services and construction each lost 2,400, while government fell 2,000, much of which was centered in the state and local education subsector.

SUMMARY OF REVISED 1990 COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM JOB DATA

Recently benchmarked labor force and nonagricultural wage and salary employment data for Colorado reveal that the trend of moderate growth in the State's economy continued through 1990. The 1990 annual average State unemployment rate fell to 4.9 percent from 5.8 percent, the lowest rate since 4.8 percent was achieved in 1979. At the same time, total employment surged a healthy 72,000 or 4.5 percent to reach a record annual level of 1,669,000. Since 1980, the 4.5 percent annual increase in the resident-based employment estimate has been exceeded only by a 6.3 percent gain in 1983. Unemployment also showed improvement as the number of Colorado residents seeking, but unable to find, work declined 11,000 to 87,000.

All major metropolitan areas in the State experienced employment growth and lower unemployment. Pueblo's 10.7 percent rise in total employment was top among the State's MSAs while Colorado Springs' 1.3 percent was the poorest. A strong expansion in the estimated number of jobholders was also noted in Mesa, Greeley, and Larimer counties. Boulder again had the lowest rate of unemployment at 3.7 percent.

1990 marked the fourth consecutive year of positive nonfarm job growth in the State. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew a respectable 35,900 or 2.4 percent in 1990, down from a revised 3.2 percent in 1989. Despite the slowdown in the rate of growth, nonfarm job growth continues to outpace the 2 percent average annual gain of the past 10 years.

Encouraging developments occurred in several major industry groups. After losing jobs for the past 8 years, mining finally showed signs of life, adding 200 to 19,800. Likewise, construction employment exhibited a modest advance of 2,300 or 3.8 percent to 62,300 after 5 years of losses. Bolstered by continued hiring for the new airport project and completion of the Denver Convention Center and Cherry Creek Mall, industry gains were concentrated in the heavy construction subsector, up 1,300. The remaining increase was split evenly between general building contractors and special trades workers. Still, after years of persistent employment cuts, both mining and construction remain significantly below their peak annual employment levels of 43,400 and 89,900, respectively.

Manufacturing edged downward 200 to 193,200, the only major industry group to show a loss in 1990. As was true for most of the 1980s, the nondurable sector outperformed the more volatile durable goods component. The employment loss of 2,200 in durables was centered in the computer and office equipment segment, down 900. Sizable gains in instruments and related products, up 900, helped offset some of the loss. Nondurables, up 2,000, was boosted by payroll additions in printing and publishing, up 700, and food and kindred products, up 600.

The transportation, communications, and public utilities category climbed 2,800 to 96,500. The largest subsector, communications, contributed 1,200, while trucking and warehousing rose 600.

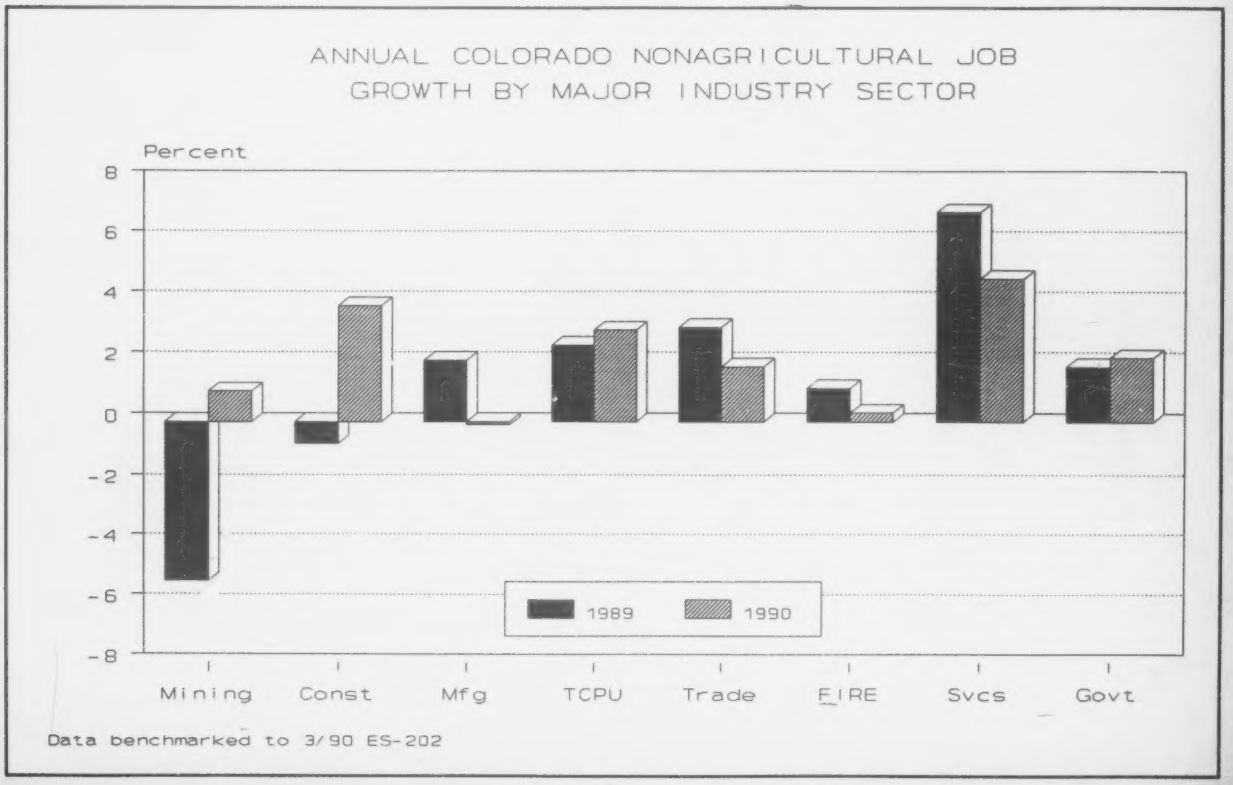
Growth in trade slowed to just over one-half the rate of 1989. Combined wholesale and retail trade employment was up 6,500 in 1990 compared with an

11,000 increase the prior year. Three out of every 4 new jobs were found in the retail trade subgroup. Eating and drinking establishments tacked on a gain of 2,100 and general merchandise stores posted an increase of 1,400.

Job growth in the finance, insurance, and real estate component was meager in 1990. The industry, which has faltered since the mid-1980s, managed to pick up 300 new jobs during the year, the second straight year of growth. Despite back-to-back years of net hiring, at 97,100 the industry has yet to return to the employment level of 98,700 reached in 1986. Weakness in depository institutions, down 500, was countered by additions in real estate, up 500, and insurance, up 300.

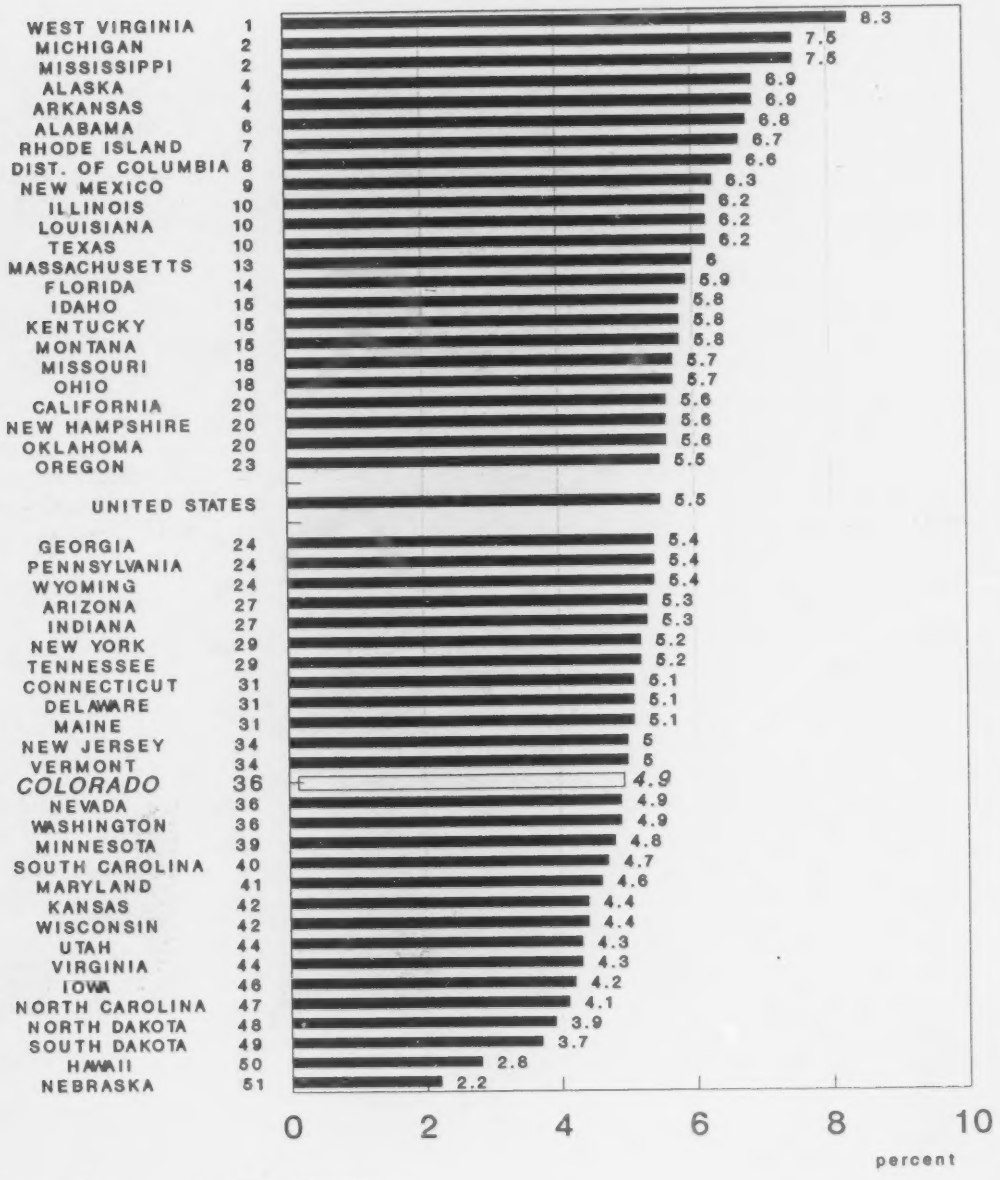
As is typically the case, the bulk of new hiring in 1990 occurred in services. This remains the only major industry group with a record of uninterrupted positive annual employment growth since 1980. The sector contains the largest proportion of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, about 26 percent, or 401,800 jobs. Roughly one-half or 18,200 of the total nonfarm wage and salary jobs created in 1990 could be found in services. Almost one-third of new service jobs, 5,900, were in health services, an area which contains hospitals, doctors and other health practitioners, and nursing and health care facilities. Substantial increases were also seen in engineering and management services, up 3,200, and hotels and other lodging places, up 2,300.

Finally, government payrolls advanced 5,800 or 2.1 percent in 1990. Personnel necessary to conduct the decennial Census accounted for much of the 800 annual increase in Federal employment. Hiring in the state and local education subsectors was responsible for the majority of growth in the other branches of government.



ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

1990 (Highest to Lowest)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AREA LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY DATA 1/

COLORADO	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	OCT 1990	JAN 1990	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	YEAR AGO
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	1792.2	1784.6	1776.3	1711.2	7.6	15.9	81.0
Unemployment	93.3	83.9	82.1	81.0	9.4	11.2	12.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.7	---	---	---
Employment	1698.9	1700.7	1694.2	1630.2	-1.8	4.7	68.7
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1548.6	1540.8	1530.9	1496.7	7.8	17.7	51.9
Mining	20.3	19.9	19.7	19.5	0.4	0.6	0.8
Contract Construction	67.1	65.0	62.1	62.6	2.1	5.0	4.5
Manufacturing	194.5	193.4	193.4	193.7	1.1	1.1	0.8
Durable Goods	118.6	118.6	118.7	120.9	0.0	-0.1	-2.3
Nondurable Goods	75.9	74.8	74.7	72.8	1.1	1.2	3.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	97.6	98.0	97.5	95.8	-0.4	0.1	1.8
Trade	378.5	374.2	374.5	366.3	4.3	4.0	12.2
Wholesale	85.8	85.0	84.3	82.3	0.8	1.5	3.5
Retail	292.7	289.2	290.2	284.0	3.5	2.5	8.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	98.1	97.8	97.4	96.4	0.3	0.7	1.7
Services	411.2	411.3	407.8	391.4	-0.1	3.4	19.8
Government	281.3	281.2	278.5	271.0	0.1	2.8	10.3
Federal	56.3	56.3	55.6	56.5	0.0	0.7	-0.2
State	65.4	66.1	65.2	61.7	-0.7	0.2	3.7
Local	159.6	158.8	157.7	152.8	0.8	1.9	6.8
DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	915.2	907.5	903.9	874.0	7.7	11.3	41.2
Unemployment	43.5	39.0	38.8	39.2	4.5	4.7	4.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	---	---	---
Employment	871.7	868.5	865.1	834.8	3.2	6.6	36.9
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	853.8	847.7	844.3	826.3	6.1	9.5	27.5
Mining	11.2	10.8	10.9	10.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
Contract Construction	34.7	34.9	33.9	31.9	-0.2	0.8	2.8
Manufacturing	94.7	94.2	94.3	94.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Durable Goods	48.2	48.1	48.3	49.5	0.1	-0.1	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	46.5	46.1	46.0	45.3	0.4	0.5	1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	70.6	70.8	70.0	70.2	-0.2	0.6	0.4
Trade	208.8	205.8	205.6	203.4	3.0	3.2	5.4
Wholesale	59.7	59.8	59.3	58.1	-0.1	0.4	1.6
Retail	149.1	146.0	146.3	145.3	3.1	2.8	3.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.7	65.0	64.9	64.0	0.7	0.8	1.7
Services	235.8	235.1	235.0	225.7	0.7	0.8	10.1
Government	132.3	131.1	129.7	125.4	1.2	2.6	6.9
Federal	33.4	33.5	33.1	33.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2
State	25.9	25.8	25.3	23.5	0.1	0.6	2.4
Local	73.0	71.8	71.3	68.7	1.2	1.7	4.3
BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	141080	141980	140240	136160	900	840	4920
Unemployment	5330	4890	4660	4980	440	670	350
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.7	---	---	---
Employment	135750	137090	135580	131180	-1340	170	4570
COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	192990	190100	189830	187930	2890	3160	5060
Unemployment	13520	10710	11430	11190	2810	2090	2330
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	5.6	6.0	6.0	---	---	---
Employment	179470	179390	178400	176740	80	1070	2730
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND MSA (Larimer County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	105530	104990	104580	99620	540	950	5910
Unemployment	4850	4590	4420	4220	260	430	630
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	---	---	---
Employment	100680	100400	100160	95400	280	520	5280
GREELEY MSA (Weld County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	71290	72120	71740	67240	-830	-450	4030
Unemployment	3430	3510	3140	3110	-80	290	320
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.6	---	---	---
Employment	67860	68610	68600	64150	-750	-740	3710
PUEBLO MSA (Pueblo County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	54320	54610	55080	50580	-290	-760	3740
Unemployment	3840	3360	3450	3330	480	390	510
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.6	---	---	---
Employment	50480	51250	51630	47250	-770	-1150	3230

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF COLORADO	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	1765.9	1797.7	1684.6	-31800	81300
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	102.7	82.7	89.2	20000	13500
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	4.6	5.3	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	1663.2	1715.0	1595.4	-51800	67800
Nonagricultural 5/	1638.9	1686.8	1564.1	-47900	74800
Agricultural	24.3	28.2	31.3	-3900	-7000
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	1529.2	1554.5	1478.1	-25300	51100
GOODS PRODUCING	272.5	277.2	266.9	-4700	5600
SERVICE PRODUCING	1256.7	1277.3	1211.2	-20600	45500
MINING	20.1	20.2	19.3	-100	800
Metal Mining	3.3	3.3	3.4	0	-100
Coal Mining	2.8	2.8	2.7	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	13.1	13.2	12.3	-100	800
CONSTRUCTION	59.5	63.2	55.5	-3700	4000
General Building Contractors	14.3	14.6	13.5	-300	800
Heavy Construction, Exc. Building	8.2	10.5	7.5	-2300	700
Special Trade Contractors	37.0	38.1	34.5	-1100	2500
MANUFACTURING	192.9	193.8	192.1	-900	800
Durable Goods	117.4	118.4	119.7	-1000	-2300
Lumber & Wood Prod., Inc. Furniture	6.5	6.5	6.4	0	100
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.8	7.9	7.6	-100	200
Primary, Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	13.8	14.3	0	-500
Computer & Office Equipment	20.0	20.4	21.2	-400	-1200
Instruments & Related Products	20.8	20.9	20.4	-100	400
Nondurable Goods	75.5	75.4	72.4	100	3100
Food & Kindred Products	26.8	26.8	25.5	0	1300
Meat Products	8.3	8.3	7.9	0	400
Dairy Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
Beverages	7.6	7.5	7.0	100	600
Textiles, Apparel & Leather Products	5.1	5.2	5.2	-100	-100
Paper & Allied Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0
Printing & Publishing	25.1	24.8	24.1	300	1000
Chemicals, Petroleum & Coal Products	9.4	9.4	8.6	0	800
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	97.0	98.5	95.2	-1500	1800
Railroad Transportation	3.5	3.5	3.6	0	-100
Trucking & Warehousing	21.2	22.7	20.4	-1500	800
Transportation by Air	18.8	18.7	18.5	100	300
Communications	30.4	30.4	30.6	0	-200
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	12.8	12.8	12.5	0	300
TRADE	375.2	383.7	363.0	-8500	12200
Wholesale Trade	84.8	85.0	81.3	-200	3500
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	52.9	53.0	50.9	-100	2000
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	31.9	32.0	30.4	-100	1500
Retail Trade	290.4	298.7	281.7	-8300	8700
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	35.5	32.6	-2700	200
Food Stores	42.3	42.7	40.4	-400	1900
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Stations	29.9	30.2	29.0	-300	900
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.8	15.4	15.1	-600	-300
Eating & Drinking Places	112.7	114.3	107.7	-1600	5000
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	97.3	97.7	96.1	100	1700
Depository Institutions	25.4	25.4	25.8	0	-400
Insurance	28.6	28.4	27.3	200	1300
Real Estate	25.9	25.9	25.2	0	700
SERVICES	408.7	411.3	389.1	-2600	19600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	32.2	33.3	30.2	-1100	2000
Personal Services	17.1	17.2	16.7	-100	400
Business Services	81.2	81.2	79.3	0	1900
Computer & Data Processing Services	17.4	17.4	16.8	0	600
Motion Pictures	4.4	4.5	3.9	-100	500
Amusements & Recreation Services	28.7	29.4	27.5	-700	1200
Ski Lift Operators	13.9	13.8	12.8	100	1100
Health Services	102.2	101.9	96.3	300	5900
Hospitals	42.7	42.4	40.1	300	2600
MD's & Other Health Practitioners	34.5	34.4	32.2	100	2300
Nursing Facil. & Home Health Care	19.2	19.3	18.6	-100	600
Legal Services	13.8	13.8	13.6	0	200
Educational Services	13.7	13.7	13.0	0	700
Social Services	21.6	21.9	20.5	-300	1100
Membership Organizations	23.0	22.8	22.0	200	1000
Engineering & Management Services	43.7	43.7	40.5	0	3200
Agricultural Services	5.5	6.4	5.1	-900	400
GOVERNMENT	278.0	286.1	267.8	-8100	10200
Federal Government	55.5	56.2	55.7	-700	-200
State Government	63.2	69.0	59.6	-5800	3600
State Education	39.2	45.4	36.7	-6200	2500
Local Government	159.3	160.9	152.5	-1600	6800
Local Education	87.8	89.0	83.7	-1200	4100
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	100

DENVER MSA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	901.8	917.8	861.2	-16000	40600
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	46.7	39.2	42.1	7500	4600
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.2	4.3	4.9	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	855.1	878.6	819.1	-23500	36000
Nonagricultural 5/	850.8	873.6	813.5	-22800	37300
Agricultural	4.3	5.0	5.6	-700	-1300
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	840.8	852.9	813.9	-12100	26900
GOODS PRODUCING	136.6	139.0	133.9	-2400	2700
SERVICE PRODUCING	704.2	713.9	680.0	-9700	24200
MINING	11.1	11.0	10.8	100	300
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.1	9.0	8.8	100	300
CONSTRUCTION	31.5	33.9	29.0	-2400	2500
General Building Contractors	6.2	6.4	6.1	-200	100
Heavy Construction, Exc. Building	4.3	5.7	3.8	-1400	500
Special Trade Contractors	21.0	21.8	19.1	-800	1900
MANUFACTURING	94.0	94.1	94.1	-100	-100
Durable Goods	47.8	48.0	49.1	-200	-1300
Lumber & Wood Prod., Inc. Furniture	2.6	2.7	2.6	-100	0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.4	4.5	4.6	-100	-200
Primary, Fabricated Metal Products	7.3	7.3	7.5	0	-200
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	6.6	6.7	6.6	-100	0
Nondurable Goods	46.2	46.1	45.0	100	1200
Food & Kindred Products	14.0	13.9	13.8	100	200
Textiles, Apparel & Leather Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Paper & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
Printing & Publishing	14.1	14.1	13.7	0	400
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.7	7.7	6.8	0	900
Petroleum, Coal & Plastic Products	4.9	4.9	5.2	0	-300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	70.0	71.1	69.6	-1100	400
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	14.7	15.6	14.0	-900	700
Transportation by Air	16.5	16.7	16.6	-200	-100
Communications	24.6	24.6	24.7	0	-100
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	6.8	6.8	6.6	0	200
TRADE	206.8	211.2	201.4	-4400	5400
Wholesale Trade	59.2	59.7	57.6	-500	1600
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	38.9	39.1	38.1	-200	800
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	20.3	20.6	19.5	-300	800
Retail Trade	147.6	151.5	143.8	-3900	3800
General Merchandise,Accessory Stores	25.3	27.2	25.9	-1900	-600
Food Stores	21.2	21.7	20.9	-500	300
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Stations	14.8	14.9	14.3	-100	500
Eating & Drinking Places	55.8	56.2	53.1	-400	2700
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	64.9	64.7	63.2	200	1700
Depository Institutions	14.9	14.9	14.8	0	100
Nondepository Institutions	6.7	6.8	6.8	-100	-100
Insurance	20.2	20.1	19.7	100	500
Real Estate	14.4	14.4	13.8	0	600
SERVICES	231.3	233.7	221.4	-2400	9900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.1	11.6	11.0	-500	100
Personal Services	9.6	9.8	9.7	-200	-100
Business Services	56.1	57.1	53.8	-1000	2300
Amusement & Rec. Svc., Inc. Motion Pic	9.7	10.5	9.7	-800	0
Health Services	57.9	57.6	54.9	300	3000
Hospitals	26.5	26.2	24.9	300	1600
Legal Services	10.2	10.2	9.9	0	300
Educational Services	9.8	9.7	9.0	100	800
Social Services	11.0	11.2	10.7	-200	300
Engineering & Management Services	27.5	27.6	25.5	-100	2000
Agricultural Services	3.0	3.4	2.9	-400	100
GOVERNMENT	131.2	133.2	124.4	-2000	6800
Federal Government	33.4	33.9	33.2	-500	200
State Government	24.9	26.1	22.6	-1200	2300
State Education	9.7	11.1	8.2	-1400	1500
Local Government	72.9	73.2	68.6	-300	4300
Local Education	41.7	42.1	38.5	-400	3200
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	100

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA AND COLORADO SPRINGS MSA
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	138.6	143.6	133.8	-5000	4800
(by place of residence)				0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	5.6	5.3	5.3	300	300
Unemployment (%)	4.1	3.7	3.9	400	200
EMPLOYMENT	133.0	138.3	128.5	-5300	4500
Nonagricultural 5/	132.0	137.1	127.2	-5100	4800
Agricultural	1.0	1.2	1.3	-200	-300
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	116.8	119.9	113.9	-3100	2900
GOODS PRODUCING	33.5	34.2	33.8	-700	-300
SERVICE PRODUCING	83.3	85.7	80.1	-2400	3200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3.3	3.6	3.5	-300	-200
MANUFACTURING	30.2	30.6	30.3	-400	-100
Durable Goods	23.9	24.3	24.4	-400	-500
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	5.9	0	400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.4	2.4	2.3	0	100
TRADE	24.8	26.0	24.1	-1200	700
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.5	3.3	0	200
Retail Trade	21.3	22.5	20.8	-1200	500
Eating & Drinking Places	8.9	9.4	8.4	-500	500
Retail, Exc. Eating & Drinking Pl	12.4	13.1	12.4	-700	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	4.2	4.2	4.2	0	0
Depository & Nondepository Institution	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
SERVICES	29.0	29.1	27.2	-100	1800
GOVERNMENT	22.9	24.0	22.3	-1100	600
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	0
State Government	10.9	11.9	10.5	-1000	400
State Education	10.7	11.7	10.2	-1000	500
Local Government	9.4	9.5	9.2	-100	200
Local Education	5.1	5.2	5.2	-100	-100
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	189.2	191.3	184.0	-2100	5200
(by place of residence)				0	0
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	14.6	10.2	12.1	4400	2500
Unemployment (%)	7.7	5.4	6.6	2300	1100
EMPLOYMENT	174.6	181.1	171.9	-6500	2700
Nonagricultural 5/	173.8	180.1	170.8	-6300	3000
Agricultural	0.8	1.0	1.1	-200	-300
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	150.8	154.3	150.1	-3500	700
GOODS PRODUCING	27.9	28.1	29.7	-200	-1800
SERVICE PRODUCING	122.9	126.2	120.4	-3300	2500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	5.5	6.0	6.0	-500	-500
MANUFACTURING	22.4	22.1	23.7	300	-1300
Durable Goods	16.6	16.8	18.2	-200	-1600
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.3	5.5	500	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5.9	6.0	5.8	-100	100
TRADE	35.6	36.9	35.1	-1300	500
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.4	5.2	-100	100
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	3.7	3.8	3.8	-100	-100
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	1.6	1.6	1.4	0	200
Retail Trade	30.3	31.5	29.9	-1200	400
Eating & Drinking Places	12.2	12.4	11.8	-200	400
Retail, Exc. Eating & Drinking Pl	18.1	19.1	18.1	-1000	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8.6	8.7	8.7	-100	-100
Depository & Nondepository Institution	2.6	2.7	2.9	-100	-300
SERVICES	43.6	44.8	41.3	-1200	2300
GOVERNMENT	29.2	29.8	29.5	-600	-300
Federal Government	9.5	9.6	9.9	-100	-400
State Government	2.3	2.7	2.2	-400	100
State Education	1.7	2.1	1.6	-400	100
Local Government	17.4	17.5	17.4	-100	0
Local Education	9.7	9.9	9.7	-200	0
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	January 1991 PRE TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	December 1990 REV TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
Alamosa	6144	5684	460	7.5	--	6391	5982	409	6.4
Archuleta	2514	2243	271	10.8	--	2436	2283	153	6.3
Baca	1892	1807	85	4.5	--	1980	1916	64	3.2
Bent	1901	1809	92	4.8	--	1999	1902	97	4.9
Chaffee	6862	6383	479	7.0	--	6870	6561	309	4.5
Cheyenne	974	937	37	3.8	--	1014	1001	13	1.3
Clear Creek	3112	2920	192	6.2	--	3068	2934	134	4.4
Co. Springs MSA	189187	174628	14559	7.7	--	191348	181104	10244	5.4
Conejos	2436	2053	383	15.7	--	2417	2147	270	11.2
Costilla	1250	1019	231	18.5	--	1171	1055	116	9.9
Crowley	1523	1452	71	4.7	--	1564	1509	55	3.5
Custer	739	683	56	7.6	--	739	702	37	5.0
Delta	8589	7762	827	9.6	--	8572	8057	515	6.0
Den-Bldr CMSA	1040462	988160	52302	5.0	--	1061423	1016879	44544	4.2
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	138681	133035	5646	4.1	--	143628	138319	5309	3.7
-Denver MSA	901781	855125	46656	5.2	--	917795	878560	39235	4.3
-- Adams	152270	142926	9344	6.1	--	154360	146843	7517	4.9
---Arapahoe	217624	208993	8631	4.0	--	222164	214720	7444	3.4
---Denver	269877	253023	16854	6.2	--	274313	259957	14356	5.2
---Douglas	23755	22695	1060	4.5	--	24246	23317	929	3.8
---Jefferson	238256	227489	10767	4.5	--	242712	233723	8989	3.7
Dolores	998	902	96	9.6	--	991	934	57	5.8
Eagle	18208	17486	722	4.0	--	17907	17339	568	3.2
Elbert	4024	3708	316	7.9	--	4074	3824	250	6.1
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	101963	96246	5717	5.6	--	105372	100289	5083	4.8
Fremont	11723	10482	1241	10.6	--	11610	10824	786	6.8
Garfield	17593	16383	1210	6.9	--	17874	16824	1050	5.9
Gilpin	1414	1341	73	5.2	--	1445	1395	50	3.5
Grand	5854	5675	179	3.1	--	5943	5832	111	1.9
Greeley MSA	68880	64808	4072	5.9	--	71553	67701	3852	5.4
Gunnison	6574	6320	254	3.9	--	6737	6437	300	4.5
Hinsdale	409	403	6	1.5	--	412	405	7	1.7
Huerfano	2148	1898	250	11.6	--	2109	1953	156	7.4
Jackson	809	780	29	3.6	--	862	818	44	5.1
Kiowa	780	761	19	2.4	--	827	809	18	2.2
Kit Carson	3546	3436	110	3.1	--	3721	3637	84	2.3
Lake	1601	1482	119	7.4	--	1626	1522	104	6.4
La Plata	17616	16533	1083	6.1	--	17788	16928	860	4.8
Las Animas	4642	4238	404	8.7	--	4745	4460	285	6.0
Lincoln	2102	1992	110	5.2	--	2205	2113	92	4.2
Logan	8723	8273	450	5.2	--	9045	8631	414	4.6
Mesa	44923	41292	3631	8.1	--	44878	42478	2400	5.3
Mineral	273	250	23	8.4	--	248	226	22	8.9
Moffat	4990	4649	341	6.8	--	5108	4843	265	5.2
Montezuma	10113	8970	1143	11.3	--	10040	9186	854	8.5
Montrose	12283	11042	1241	10.1	--	12235	11479	756	6.2
Morgan	9668	8875	793	8.2	--	9669	9109	560	5.8
Otero	8239	7531	708	8.6	--	8564	7903	661	7.7
Ouray	1738	1561	177	10.2	--	1711	1597	114	6.7
Park	2767	2548	219	7.9	--	2752	2606	146	5.3
Phillips	2025	1925	100	4.9	--	2091	2019	72	3.4
Pitkin	12497	12031	466	3.7	--	12178	11925	253	2.1
Prowers	6098	5636	462	7.6	--	6219	5939	280	4.5
Pueblo MSA	53365	48966	4399	8.2	--	54085	50636	3449	6.4
Rio Blanco	2797	2658	139	5.0	--	2881	2777	104	3.6
Rio Grande	4724	4224	500	10.6	--	4714	4412	302	6.4
Routt	10251	9864	387	3.8	--	10473	10089	384	3.7
Saguache	1329	1137	192	14.4	--	1337	1201	136	10.2
San Juan	530	488	42	7.9	--	537	503	34	6.3
San Miguel	4371	4184	187	4.3	--	4196	4057	139	3.3
Sedgwick	1378	1286	92	6.7	--	1381	1356	25	1.8
Summit	12789	12454	335	2.6	--	12720	12517	203	1.6
Teller	5183	4817	366	7.1	--	5218	4955	263	5.0
Washington	2160	2073	87	4.0	--	2274	2192	82	3.6
Yuma	4218	4058	160	3.8	--	4334	4248	86	2.0
COLORADO	1765898	1663203	102695	5.8	--	1797680	1714960	82720	4.6

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. March 1991.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
January 1990

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	5905	5464	441	7.5
Archuleta	2347	2165	182	7.8
Baca	1880	1845	35	1.9
Bent	1914	1854	60	3.1
Chaffee	6436	5956	480	7.5
Cheyenne	1010	969	41	4.1
Clear Creek	2880	2692	188	6.5
Co. Springs MSA	183964	171912	12052	6.6
Conejos	2444	2055	389	15.9
Costilla	1016	896	120	11.8
Crowley	1525	1440	85	5.6
Custer	715	669	46	6.4
Delta	8057	7426	631	7.8
Den-Bldr CMSA	994906	947562	47344	4.8
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	133765	128485	5280	3.9
-Denver MSA	861141	819077	42064	4.9
---Adams	145565	136901	8664	6.0
---Arapahoe	207981	200182	7799	3.7
---Denver	257310	242357	14953	5.8
---Douglas	22775	21738	1037	4.6
---Jefferson	227510	217899	9611	4.2
Dolores	964	877	87	9.0
Eagle	16908	16552	356	2.1
Elbert	3914	3635	279	7.1
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	96156	91187	4969	5.2
Fremont	11185	10285	900	8.0
Garfield	15905	15134	771	4.8
Gilpin	1119	1036	83	7.4
Grand	5581	5411	170	3.0
Greeley MSA	64974	61280	3694	5.7
Gunnison	6254	6043	211	3.4
Hinsdale	426	407	19	4.5
Huerfano	2123	1904	219	10.3
Jackson	803	764	39	4.9
Kiowa	809	790	19	2.3
Kit Carson	3553	3466	87	2.4
Lake	1506	1386	120	8.0
La Plata	16737	15746	991	5.9
Las Animas	4654	4195	459	9.9
Lincoln	2095	2050	45	2.1
Logan	8461	8105	356	4.2
Mesa	41925	39096	2829	6.7
Mineral	223	192	31	13.9
Moffat	4838	4445	393	8.1
Montezuma	9258	8441	817	8.8
Montrose	11405	10536	869	7.6
Morgan	9375	8813	562	6.0
Otero	7972	7230	742	9.3
Ouray	1487	1353	134	9.0
Park	2662	2497	165	6.2
Phillips	2012	1950	62	3.1
Pitkin	11668	11503	165	1.4
Prowers	5821	5476	345	5.9
Pueblo MSA	49653	45835	3818	7.7
Rio Blanco	2702	2568	134	5.0
Rio Grande	4395	3944	451	10.3
Routt	9856	9525	331	3.4
Saguache	1327	1157	170	12.8
San Juan	508	456	52	10.2
San Miguel	3693	3540	153	4.1
Sedgwick	1343	1277	66	4.9
Summit	11890	11567	323	2.7
Teller	4834	4456	378	7.8
Washington	2330	2235	95	4.1
Yuma	4286	4131	155	3.6
COLORADO	1684590	1595381	89209	5.3

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. March 1991.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 7/

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990
CONSTRUCTION	$498.77	$498.56	$463.89	37.7	38.0	36.7	$13.23	$13.12	$12.64
MANUFACTURING	$456.44	$468.72	$417.35	40.5	42.0	39.9	$11.27	$11.16	$10.46
Durable Goods	$459.31	$475.08	$421.94	40.9	42.8	40.3	$11.23	$11.10	$10.47
Nondurable Goods	$450.93	$460.84	$409.90	39.8	41.0	39.3	$11.33	$11.24	$10.43

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 2/ 1991	DEC 3/ 1990	JAN 1990
CONSTRUCTION	$529.54	$530.79	$481.80	38.4	39.0	36.5	$13.79	$13.61	$13.20
MANUFACTURING	$507.06	$513.32	$457.46	40.5	41.0	38.9	$12.52	$12.52	$11.76
Durable Goods	$519.94	$537.63	$455.49	41.2	42.2	39.3	$12.62	$12.74	$11.59
Nondurable Goods	$495.96	$492.40	$459.31	39.9	40.0	38.5	$12.43	$12.31	$11.93

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

	COLORADO 8/			DENVER AREA		
	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990	JAN 1991	DEC 1990	JAN 1990
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	18,710	16,006	16,102	9,121	7,301	8,157
Continued Claims	135,292	87,634	123,850	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Number of Weeks Compensated	101,348	66,716	95,763	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amount of Benefits Paid	$17,149,202	$11,301,980	$12,781,494	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Funds Available	$278,920,878	$291,574,423	$220,674,047	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	17,788	11,231	17,511	8,438	5,241	8,552
Nonagricultural Placements	4,347	4,076	5,286	1,345	1,436	1,811
Agricultural Placements	92	92	125	17	27	39

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

December 1990 - In Thousands

	United States 3/	Colorado 3/	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	124,630	1797.7	1736.0	495.1	394.8	704.6	807.9	244.4
Unemployment	7,343	82.7	93.2	30.0	26.8	45.8	30.8	15.4
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.9	4.6	5.4	6.1	6.8	6.5	3.8	6.3
Employment	117,287	1715.0	1642.8	465.1	368.0	658.8	777.1	229.0

A new Denver overpass has helped support construction employment this winter.

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force components are adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise noted. Seasonally adjusted data is provided for time-series analysis and is not an official data series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1/ Data is seasonally adjusted. Recurrent yearly movements in labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Industry data series detail may not add to totals because they have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonal weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Revised.

4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month.

5/ Includes residence adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and labor disputants.

6/ Estimates of all full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Estimates based on March 1990 benchmark utilizing 1987 Standard Industria' Classification Codes. Only subsectors for which an adequate estimating sample is available are shown.

7/ Averages, prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, based upon data for full and part-time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.

8/ The Colorado statewide totals for number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) - Is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. A survey of about 56,000 households is conducted throughout the nation each month by trained interviewers. Employment and unemployment data for Colorado reflect responses of approximately 800 households within the State which are represented in the CPS sample.

EMPLOYED PERSONS - Are individuals 16 or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they are ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute or prevented from working because of bad weather or personal reasons. Each person is counted only once by place of their residence. Persons in the Armed Forces are excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or over who did no work during the survey week, were available to work and had taken specific actions to find a job during the last four weeks. Persons who have been laid off subject to call-back or are waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also classified as unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed. i.e., as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

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